

VERBALS

PART - II ENGLISH

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NOUNS

DEFINITION:

- ⦿ Noun is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing and abstract idea



A person: *baby*



An idea: *freedom*



A place: *city*



An animal: *puppy*



A thing: *flower*

TYPES OF NOUNS

- ◉ Singular and Plural nouns
- ◉ Concrete nouns
- ◉ Abstract nouns
- ◉ Collective nouns
- ◉ Compound nouns
- ◉ Common nouns
- ◉ Proper nouns
- ◉ Countable and Non countable nouns
- ◉ Possessive noun

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

SINGULAR NOUNS:

Refer to one thing

EXAMPLES: a baby, a puppy, a flower, etc.,

PLURAL NOUNS:

Refer to two or more thing

EXAMPLES: babies, puppies, flowers, etc.,

CONCRETE AND ABSTRACT NOUNS

CONCRETE NOUNS:

Something you can perceive with your five senses
(taste, feel, hear, smell and see)

EXAMPLES: Coffee, Television, Shampoo, Cooker, etc.,

ABSTRACT NOUNS:

Something you cannot perceive any of your five
senses (taste, feel, hear, smell and see)

EXAMPLES: beauty, bravery, health, freedom, energy, etc.,

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

COLLECTIVE NOUNS:

- ◉ Name a group of people or things.
- ◉ This class of nouns denotes a group of people, animals or objects or concepts or ideas as a single entity

EXAMPLES: Army, a party of friends, a bundle of sticks, etc.,

COMPOUND NOUNS

- ◉ Made up of two or more words acting as a single unit
- ◉ It has three types
 1. Separate words
 2. Hyphenated words
 3. Combined words

TYPES OF COMPOUND NOUNS

1. Separate words: coffee table
2. Hyphenated words: editor-in-chief
3. Combined words: battlefield

COMMON AND PROPER NOUNS

A COMMON NOUN names generic people, places, things or ideas

EXAMPLES: author, city, planet, language, etc.,

A PROPER NOUN names a specific person, animal, place, thing, idea

EXAMPLES:

- ◉ author- Leo Tolstoy
- ◉ city- Paris
- ◉ planet - Neptune
- ◉ language- Tamil

COUNTABLE AND NON COUNTABLE NOUNS

COUNTABLE NOUNS:

- Countable nouns are nouns that we can count: (one pencil, two pencils, three pencils). They can be singular or plural

EXAMPLES: a book, two books

NON COUNTABLE NOUNS:

- Non Countable nouns are nouns that we cannot count. They have no plural form

EXAMPLES: Bread, cheese, ice-cream, yogurt

- NOTE:** Put a or an before singular nouns. Do not use article a or an with Non countable nouns

POSSESSIVE NOUN

- ◉ Noun that show ownership or possession

Rule #1: Making singular nouns possessive

- ◉ Add an **apostrophe + s** to most singular nouns and to plural nouns that do not end in s

EXAMPLES:

- ◉ Singular nouns: kitten'**s** toy, Joe'**s** car, MLB'**s** ruling
- ◉ Plurals not ending in s: women'**s** dresses, sheep'**s** pasture, children'**s** toys

Rule #2: Making plural nouns possessive

- ◉ Add an **apostrophe only** to plural nouns that already end in s

EXAMPLES:

- ◉ Companies' workers
- ◉ Horses' stalls
- ◉ Countries' armies

Rule #3: Making hyphenated nouns and compound nouns plural

- ⦿ Compound and hyphenated words can be tricky.
- ⦿ Add the **apostrophe + s** to the end of the compound words or the last word in a hyphenated noun

EXAMPLES:

- ⦿ My mother-in-law's recipe for meatloaf is my husband's favourite

Rule #4: Indicating possession when two nouns are joined together

- ⦿ You may be writing about two people or two places or things that share possession of an object
- ⦿ If two nouns share ownership, indicate possession only once, and on the second noun
- ⦿ Add the **apostrophe + s** to the second noun only

EXAMPLES:

- ⦿ Jack and Jill's pail of water features prominently in the nursery rhyme
- ⦿ Abbot and Costello's comedy skit "Who's On First" is a classic act

Rule #5: Indicating possession when two nouns are joined, and ownership is separate

- ⦿ This is the trickiest of all, but thankfully you'll probably need this rule infrequently
- ⦿ When two nouns indicate ownership, but the ownership is separate, each noun gets the **apostrophe + s**

EXAMPLES

- ◉ Lucy's and Ricky's dressing rooms were painted pink and blue. (Each owns his or her own dressing room, and they are different rooms)
- ◉ Senator Obama's and Senator Clinton's educations are outstanding. (Each senator owns his or her education, but they attained separate educations)

FUNCTIONS OF NOUNS

- ⦿ Nouns can be used as a subject, a direct object, and an indirect object of a verb; as an object of a preposition; and as an adverb or adjective in sentences
- ⦿ Nouns can also show possession

- ◉ **Subject:** The company is doing great. Roses are the flowers of love
- ◉ **Direct object:** I finally bought a new mobile
- ◉ **Indirect object:** Max gave Carol another chocolate
- ◉ **Object of preposition:** Roses are the flowers of love
- ◉ **Adverb:** The train leaves today
- ◉ **Adjective:** The office building faces the mall
- ◉ **Possession:** The lion's cage is dangerous.
My brother's daughter is adorable

FOUR GENDERS OF NOUNS

- ◉ There are four different genders of nouns, and these are:
 1. **Masculine**
 2. **Feminine**
 3. **Common and**
 4. **Neuter**

GENDERS OF NOUNS

1. **Neuter** - This gender simply refers to nouns that have no sex

Examples: computer, city, pizza, bus, brownies, oven

2. **Common**- is the gender of nouns which can refer to either the male or female sex

Examples: student, driver, lawyer, criminal, leader, visitor

3. **Masculine**- This refers to nouns of the male sex

Examples: sorcerer, actor, tiger, rooster, prince, fox, stag, bull, ram

4. **Feminine**- This denotes nouns of the female sex

Examples: sorceress, actress, tigress, hen, princess, vixen, doe, cow